

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2336

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000;
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000;
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLOWAY, Esq. L. POMNECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Esq. N. A. SIEKS, Esq.
Hon. H. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER.

SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of a per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 12 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1889. [18]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 50,000.

LONDON :
Head Office 40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards Bills for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
6 " " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
a per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT :
For the convenience of those returning to
Europe an Agency-Department has been added to
the ordinary business of the Bank for the
transaction of Personal Agency of every description.
Pay and Pensions collected.

Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded.
Insurances effected.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.
AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN
\$250 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of
the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [19]

NOTICE.

JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEVE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale
of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board
London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1889. [20]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

SELECTED LIST OF CHEAP POPULAR NOVELS & STANDARD WORKS.

CLEOPATRA, by Rider Haggard—Illus-
trated, 40 cents.

Bella Demonia, by Selina Dolario, 40 cents.

John Ward, Preacher, by Margaret Deland, 40 cents.

Madame Midas, by the same Author, 40 cents.

The Piccadilly Puzzle, by the same Author, 40 cents.

Mr. Isaac, by F. Marian Crawford, 51.

Dr. Claudius, do. 51.

Mario's Crucifix, do. 51.

A Roman Singer, do. 51.

Saracinesca, do. 51.

Paul Patoft, do. 51.

Tale of a Lonely Parish, do. 51.

Grefenstein, do. 51.

Robert Elsmere, \$1.

Fashion in Deformity, by W. H. Flower, 25 cts.

Gelke's Geological Sketches, 25 cents.

Jevon's Money & Mechanism of Exchange, 25 cents.

Hinton's Life in Nature, 24 cents.

Strick Down, by Hawley Smart, 40 cents.

The Standard Opera Glass, detailed plots of 90

celebrated operas, 75 cents.

She, by Rider Haggard—Illustrated, 35 cents.

Paul Jones, by Alex. Dumas, 40 cents.

We Two, by Edm. Lyall, 6 cents.

Pretty Polly Pemberton, by Mrs. Burnett, 40 cents.

Hamerton's French and English, \$1.

Hamerton's, The Intellectual Life, \$1.

Ingersoll's Lectures on the Ghost, 75 cents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [7]

FOR SALE.

MARTINI-HENRI, MATCH RIFLES.

"BALLARD" ROOK RIFLES.

AIR GUNS AND TARGETS.

VERNERS, VENTOMETERS, RIFLE-BARREL CLEANERS, SHOOTING CASES, fitted
with Paints, &c., RIFLE LOADING and CLEANING SETS, ORTHOPTICS.

SMITH and WESSON'S and RILEY'S REVOLVERS, COLTS DERRINGERS.

CRICKETING SUNDRIES.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1889. [28]

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO., LIMITED.

"BRUSSELS CARPETS." "TAPESTRY CARPETS." "AND OTHER CARPETS."

Prior to the arrival of NEW SEASON GOODS we beg to offer last
Year's Patterns at specially reduced prices.

(o)

BEST 5 FRAME BRUSSELS \$1.75 per yard.

4 Do \$1.35 "

CROSSLEY & Co.'s BEST TAPESTRY AND OTHER GOOD MAKERS 85 Cents.

No charge for cutting and putting down.

The above prices during September only.

The HALL & HOLTZ CO., OPERATING LTD.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [26]

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR FIRST DELIVERIES
OF

BRUSSELS, VELVET and WILTON CARPETS, Newest Designs in FURNITURE and
CURTAIN TAPESTRIES, every description of Furnishing Upholstery.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [19]

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG,
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS'

HALL, Zeland Street, on MONDAY, the 16th

inst, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1889. [1132]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary absence in Japan,
I have Authorised Mr. KENNETH
ARTHUR STEVENS, to Sign for Messrs.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., and myself.

GEO. R. STEVENS,
Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1129]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day started as a SHARE and
GENERAL BROKER.

J. A. FREDERICKS.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. [1113]

NOTICE.

STEAMSHIP "CLAYMORE,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby
informed that all Goods, are being landed
at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-
DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 19th
inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1889. [1112]

NOTICE.

SS. "CARDIGANSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby informed
that all goods, are being landed at their
risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., To-
DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
after the 16th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th
instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1889. [1137]

NOTICE.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CARTIGANSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby informed
that all goods, are being landed at their
risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., To-
DAY.

Intimations.

DAKIN'S
UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES
that Scotland can produce.
Thoroughly Matured.

Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.
SOLD ONLY BY

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D ,
C H E M I S T S ,
and

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 13th July, 1889.

N O T I C E .

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SEASON 1889-1890.

WE have just received our New Season's imports, direct from the best Growers in England, France, and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for same with prompt and careful attention.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES
for ordering from (containing hints for garden-ing) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10.
ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED
AN EXTRA 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

WE GUARANTEE

That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented, to the extent that they shall not do so we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value. But we cannot guarantee the crop any further than the above offer, as there are so many causes which operate unfavourably in the germination of seeds in a tropical climate, even which we have no control. Among the causes of failure may be mentioned unfavourable weather, which is one of the most important. The soil may be in proper condition when the seed is planted, but the weather which follows may be too wet, which will cause the seed to rot; or it may be too hot and dry, which destroys the germ before it shows itself. The soil may also be unfavourable for the variety of seed planted. And lastly, the seeds may be and are frequently destroyed by vermin of various kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent, and for which we cannot be responsible.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1889.

WATSON'S.

P A T E N T D E S S I C A T I N G

O R

D R Y I N G B O T T L E S .

We beg to call special attention to our NEW
PATENT DRYING BOTTLES
which have been specially
designed and
manufactured
for us.

By the use of these Bottles, CIGARS, SEEDS,
and GOODS of all kinds, which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is sur-charged with moisture these Bottles will be found invaluable.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1889.

T E L E G R A M S .

THE STRIKE IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 3rd.
The Shipowners have demanded of the Dock Committee the right to employ their own laborers. The Committee of the Sailors' Union have decided on a general strike.

Sympathy with the dock laborers is general.

(Special to Hongkong Telegraph.)

THE NEW VICEROY OF CANTON.

CANTON, 13th Sept., 1889.

His Excellency Li Han-chang, the newly appointed Viceroy of the Liang Kuang, will leave for Canton on the 19th inst., and will make the journey overland.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE world's coinage for 1888 was £58,500,529, against £56,726,000, in 1887.

FRANCE now pays the Central and South American Steamer Lines subsidies of \$1,500,000 yearly. Germany has fifteen subsidized steamships in the Brazilian trade.

WHEN the Prince of Wales dined at Middle Temple Hall recently, the band of the Grenadier Guards, by particular request, played the Haussle Apparant's favourite tunes, "Two Lovely Black Eyes" and "All very fine and large."

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Mystique*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday, and may be expected on or about the 17th inst.

On the return to Sandakan from Sulu of the steamship *Spaniel* on August 11th, she was chartered to tow several rafts of timber, the property of Mr. Chan To Fun, who has chartered a ship in Hongkong to arrive in Sandakan and convey the timber to China.

IN a French examination paper, this question was put: "Give the gender of 'tête-à-tête,' with comments?" One of the answers given was: "tête-à-tête is of the common gender, because it usually takes place between a man and a woman."

REGARDING a statement in the *London and China Express* that the Pahang Corporation have been offered £80,000 for several square miles of their concession, private letters received last week in Singapore confirm this statement. The offer is £50,000 in cash, and £30,000 in shares.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:

March... "O Namie wil thou gang wi me", Wakaken.
Lancers... "Somebody's Luggage".....Coote
Mazurka... "Jenny".....Hastings
Quadrille... "Maryland".....Collins
Galop... "The Bells of Ireland".....Kosak.

THE Cox has promulgated a decree which is highly favorable to the Jews in Central Asia, inasmuch as it authorizes the Governor-General of Turkestan to grant Russian protection to any one applying for it. The Jews of Kiva and Bokhara will doubtless avail themselves of this privilege, for although in the city of Bokhara the fullest security for life and property prevails since the opening of the Trans-Caspian Railway, in the interior of the Khanate outrages are still an almost every-day occurrence.

Is it true, as asserted by "Brownie" in the *China Mail*, that this colony, in addition to numerous alleged valuable services to the Legislative Council, is indebted to the "princely house" of Jardine, Matheson & Co. for the Sailors' Home, the City Hall, the Peak Roads, and the Public Gardens? If all this is true, it will be news to the public. If the contrary is the case, perhaps some old resident who knows something about the real history of the colony, will enlighten the community as to what we really owe the so-called "Fathers of the colony!"

BERLIN seems fit to maintain her eminence at the head of the list of cities favored by suicides. The record of self-murders for June is the highest ever recorded in any city. During that month there were 59 attempts at suicide, of which 38 were successful. One boy, 20 women and 38 men made up the number. Drowning was the favorite method, 22 having sought death in that manner. Of the others, 14 hanged themselves, 10 used firearms, five took poison and two jumped from lofty windows. No apparent reason exists for this prevalence of a mania for self-destruction, though it is probable that the disorders and suffering arising from the recent strike may have had something to do with it.

FOUR notorious robbers, captured the day before yesterday while dining at a restaurant in the west part of Canton city, were brought before the Punyu Magistrate yesterday, and after a few questions, which the prisoners answered in the affirmative, they were sentenced to instant decapitation. The ordinary course of yamen procedure, customary in such cases, was not followed in the present instance, and no sooner was sentence delivered than the culprits were hurried off to the execution ground, and handed over to the tender mercies of the grim finisher of the law's commands. The four heads, enclosed in cages, will be sent to Kowloon, to be exhibited in the market place, that town, it appears, having been the principal sufferer from the depredations of the decapitated marauders and their band.

THE origin of the word cigar is of some interest, and is not to be found in the ordinary dictionaries. The word, of course, is Spanish; and Little, in his French dictionary, says that it is derived from *cigarras*, the Spanish for grasshopper. When the Spaniards first introduced tobacco into Spain from the island of Cuba in the 16th century, they cultivated the plant in their gardens, which in Spanish are called *cigarras*. Each grew his tobacco in his *cigarral*, and rolled it up for smoking, as he had it from the Indians in the West Indies. When one offered a smoke to a friend he would say, "Es de mi *cigarral*"—it is from my garden. Soon the expression came to be, "Este *cigarral* es de mi *cigarral*"—this cigar is from my garden. And from this the word cigar spread over the world. The *cigarral*, for garden, comes from *cigarras*, a grasshopper, that insect being very common in Spain; the *cigarral* meaning the place where the *cigarras* sing. In this way the word cigar comes from *cigarras*, the insect, not because it resembles the body of the grasshopper, but because it was grown in the place it frequents.

REFERRING to projected railways in Siam, the *Bangkok Times* of the 4th inst. says:—"A concession has already been granted to the concessionaires for the Bangkok Tramways Company for a Bangkok-Patrew and Bangkok-Paknam railway. The papers have already been signed, and public announcements of the fact of the concession will without doubt soon be made by means of advertisements in the local paper. That the matter will be carefully and successfully arranged is without doubt, as the concessionaires are well known, and thoroughly to be depended upon, as is evidenced by the Tramway lines. The projected railways are not of great extent it is true, but they are important. The line from Bangkok to Patrew will be about 40 miles in length, and that to Paknam about 15 miles. There are no great engineering difficulties to be met in the construction of the lines, and material is easily available in Siam for the road bed. The rolling stock and rails will, of course, have to be obtained abroad, and rumour has it that England will in all probability be the source from whence this supply will be obtained, though possibly bids will be asked for from other countries. The railway will be of the metre gauge, and it is not improbable that this will be the standard for the future lines in Siam, though this is a question for future consideration.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Mystique*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday, and may be expected on or about the 17th inst. On the return to Sandakan from Sulu of the steamship *Spaniel* on August 11th, she was chartered to tow several rafts of timber, the property of Mr. Chan To Fun, who has chartered a ship in Hongkong to arrive in Sandakan and convey the timber to China.

THE consumption of sugar in the United States according to the *Alta California*, is fifty pounds to every man, woman and child. In Great Britain it is seventy-three pounds per head. The total consumption in the United States is 3,000,000,000 pounds a year, so that, as our contemporary points out, a fraction of a cent a pound means a large sum to the Sugar Trust.

WE learn that telegraphic information has been received from London to the effect that the Darvel Bay Co.'s first crop of tobacco has been sold at Amsterdam at the exceptionally high rate of \$5.50. Although it was well known that the quality of the produce was really first class, it was not expected that more than 1/8d. would be realized. This ought to prove very encouraging to those interested in the success of the tobacco industry in British North Borneo.

ACCORDING to the "funny man" of the *Sydney Bulletin*, every actor religiously carries his hat at an angle on his head. Here is the correct scale of degrees: if you see a pro. go over or under it, you have a right to tap his hat with your stick, and get hit in the eye. The Leading Man's hat inclines only 5 degrees; Heavy Man's hat, shiny belltopper, 10 degrees; Light Comdy, 15 degrees; First Low Comedy, 20 degrees; Song-and-Dance Man (English), 25 degrees; do, American, 30 degrees; Acrobat, not to exceed 40 degrees; Clown (just got engagement for the Christmas pantomime), 45 degrees. Others hang their hats on their ears, if large enough.

AT the last convocation in England the subject of gambling was mainly discussed by the clergy. Archdeacon Farrar said that there was but one passage in the Bible which could be quoted as discrediting games of chance. A motion was adopted that the clergy preach against the sinfulness of gambling, and that the employment of raffles and lotteries at fairs and bazaars be discouraged. There was a warm fight over the proposition. The Bishop of Colchester ridiculed the idea that raffles at church fairs had any connection with gambling, and maintained that they were one of the most useful means of raising money for church purposes. After a warm discussion, however, a majority voted against raffles.

A REMARKABLE ceremony took place the other day at Colombo. It was no less than the admission of a Christian gentleman from America, who recently arrived in Ceylon, into the Buddhist creed. The proceedings took place in the Therapeust Hall, under the guidance of the Buddhist High Priest, assisted by eleven yellow-robed monks. The convert, who was apparently prepared for the function, knelt before the assembled priests, and intimated his desire to be admitted as a member of the Buddhist Church. The High Priest then catechized him, and the assembled monks, having satisfied themselves that the gentleman was fitted to be a follower of their noble teacher, assisted in admitting him as one. The gentleman, whose name was Powell, then begged of the High Priest "to give him the *psalm*," which he latter did, the candidate repeating it after him with the palms of his hands brought together uplifted. Having explained to the convert the responsible duties of a Buddhist, the High Priest gave him his blessing. A meeting was afterward held at which Mr. Powell explained his reasons for having embraced Buddhism, and described the mental process which he had gone through before he had arrived at the conviction of the truth of Buddhism. Sir Edwin Arnold's poem, "The Light of Asia," it appears, aroused in Mr. Powell the desire to take refuge in the law of Lord Buddha. Karma, the Buddhist conception of the way in which the quality of actions, whether of merit or demerit, determines the future condition of all sentient beings, cleared away his doubts, and showed him what he thought was the true light. A Miss Fynn, formerly of Bombay, and a Rev. Mr. Leadbeater have also joined the Buddhists of Ceylon during the last half dozen years under Theosophist auspices.

THE performances which the "Military Mummers" are giving every few weeks, are getting quite popular with the non-military portion of the community, and deservedly. This small, newly-formed amateur company are learning to produce short, bright comedies in a most creditable way, and if they could only number in their ranks a few more ladies, they might undertake even more ambitious pieces with every prospect of equal success. Last night the Garrison Theatre was crowded with spectators, including many civilians, at the fifth of these entertainments. A regular overture was played by a nervous but fairly competent amateur band, and then the curtain rose on the farce "White-bait at Greenwich," the cast being as follows:

Mr. Benjamin Buxton,Mr. J. Dade.
Mr. Cleaver,Mr. E. J. Mills.
Mr. John Seal,Mr. R. L. Grestock.
Miss Louisa Buxton,Mrs. M. J. Hinde.
Mrs. E. L. Grestock,Mrs. M. Langford.

Mr. Grestock, as on the previous occasions, was the moving spirit of the piece, and proved himself a first class comedian. Mr. Dade, who made his first appearance as a "Military Mummer," played with the ease of an old hand, and Mr. Mills made the best of his small part, whilst the ladies fully sustained the reputations they have earned. The new and very much improved stage setting helped the effect considerably. Throughout the scene applause and laughter were never absent, and a decided success was scored. A musical *opéra* preceded the second farce, song, sentimental and humorous, being sung by Messrs. Crouch, Mills, Dredge, etc., Mr. Grimes acting as accompanist. The farce "Chiseling"—which had gone so well at the last entertainment—was then, by request, repeated, the only change in the cast being the substitution of Mr. Dade for Mr. Watson, as *Dr. Stonerob*. All played well, Mr. Grestock and Mrs. Hackett as *Trotter* and *Mrs. Piper*, were again particularly good. On Saturday night "Gold

is sufficient" at present that the question of railways in Siam is definitely settled, and that in a short space of time a railway here will be well accomplished.

MR. WALKER, of the Sandakan Land Office, estimates the North Borneo Tobacco crop of 1889 at 300 tons, which at two shillings per pound will realize £67,200. From recent sales, it would appear that a larger price may be expected.

GREAT BRITAIN'S 1,500 co-operative unions have 902,423 members. In 1888 a profit of £7,072,035 was made on sales which totalled £18,675,225. One hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred dollars was devoted to education and £38,500 to charity.

WE read that there is every reason to believe that Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, of Boulton and Park notoriety, is still in the flesh. His death was announced shortly after the great explosion; but, after all, he appears to be identical with a well-known teacher of music somewhere south of the Equator.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN lady boasted that her Chinese cook was much cleaner than her neighbor's Indian chef. They visited the respective kitchens. The Indian's pots and pans and utensils of all kinds were filthy. The Chinaman's vessels shone like mirrors, and Chang himself was sitting on his box, washing himself in the soup tureen.

MR. BOB SAWYER's relations with his landlady, were quite amicable in comparison with the dispute which culminated a few weeks since in an action for damages at the Bloomsbury County Court. According to the evidence given by the defendant, his landlady, in her anxiety to get rid of him, took the opportunity of his giving a supper to cut off the water supply and stop his coal. The water being badly wanted for admixture with other liquids, the defendant and his guests had to make a series of gallant sorties to the kitchen; and no doubt the defendant was perfectly right in describing the party as a merry one. Perhaps there was not much harm in all this, or in "the bit out of an oratorio" which they performed; but when it came to letting off a *réveille* at midnight, and saluting the landlady and her husband on their return from church with a chorus of "For he's a jolly good fellow," as was done on another occasion, public sympathy will be with the modern Bob Sawyer's landlady.

MONSIEUR BLONWIZ the well-known Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, has the reputation of being the cheekiest man of his generation. Charles Lutwidge gives an example in *Le Paris*. He says:—"Just when M. Tirard, president of the council and commissionaire-general of the exhibition, was delivering his speech before all the representatives of France and foreign countries, a fat little man, carelessly dressed in a blue jacket and with a bulging belly, advanced to the center of the hall, before all the Deputies, Senators, Mayors, councillors and delegates of every kind, who were listening in silence. Every one was dressed in *tenue à rigueur*—dress coat and white tie. D-putes, Senators, and municipal councillors wore their orders. The little fat man came—his hair and whiskers mingling over his person—in slippers, or very nearly. He stopped, the picture of coolness, in the best place, turning his glass upon the ladies in the gallery. Then a spectator, said aloud, what everybody was thinking: of this piece of bad taste, and the fat little man retired to a more distant position, proud, doubtless, of the effect which he had produced. It was M. de Blowiz, the London *Times* correspondent, who had once re-taught us what to think of his training.

THE CHICAGO *Inter-Ocean* credits the soliloquy "To be or not to be" to Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, and the Editor of the *Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette* kindly sets his contemporary right. And this is how he does it:—It was Hannibal of Denmark, neighbour. The names are somewhat similar, but you ought to know better than to make such a mistake. A paper published in a town that aspires to be the centre of literature and art should be careful about such things. The remark was made by Colonel Hamlet a good many years ago, when the Maine man had not acquired the habit of going through the cold winter weather arrayed in a linen duster. Colonel Hamlet was a moody, morose fellow, who had formed the habit of conversing with himself, and he made the remark quoted above a short time before jabbing his sword through the body of General Polonius, a tiresome old fellow who used the most of his time in back-capping the Colonel and getting off bad puns. Shakespeare, the historian, who seemed to have a mirth on Colonel Hamlet, and thought everything he said smart, overheard the "To-be-or-not-to-be" business and embodied it in the biography of Hamlet, which he was then writing. The story is a right good thing, and we would advise our Chicago contemporaries to read it. Anybody who has a real first-class library will loan it to the editor. Colonel Hamlet soon afterward became engaged in a fight, and died with his boots on. But he was something of a killer himself, and sent one or two representatives ahead of him when he went over the range.

INSPECTOR BRENNER applied to Mr. Wodehouse for a re-hearing of the case of Corporal Kennedy, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on Tuesday on a charge of stealing a pair of shoes from a shop in Queen's Road East. He said:—I should like to have an opportunity of offering the evidence of the prisoner's two companions, who were with him on the night in question—I think their testimony would be very valuable.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1889.

had been abandoned, for the last forty years. From reports made by this engineer it appears, that the old mines contain very rich copper ore, in considerable quantities, although at the time the mines were worked in former times, the yield was only 10 per cent, and the yearly product about two thousand catties which were sent to the Yunnan mint to be coined into cash. A company therefore had been started, composed entirely of merchants of the province, to work these mines. In accordance with precedent, an annual tax should be levied, but to encourage the merchant classes, to invest in such enterprises, Tang Ch'ien recommended that no tax should be levied on the mines in question, which are situated forty miles distant from the prefectural city of Wei-hing-chou, among the Liang-shan range of mountains, until the end of the year 1891. He also prayed that he might have permission given him in the event of any officers of the different yamen, whether in Peking or otherwise, attempting to extort money from the mining companies, to lay the matter before the Throne, and bring the offenders to book.

The second memorial refers to the Yunnan copper mines. The Governor General complains that owing to capital being very scarce to work the mines in question, and in consequence of the unhealthiness of the regions where the mines are situated, labor was hard to procure; the bricks of tribute copper sent yearly to Peking from Yunnan, are roughly made and in irregular sizes, which have led to constant inroads being made on the copper, whilst in transit for the North, by persons in the provinces who reaped a considerable harvest by cutting off the edges of the bricks, and then passing them on to the next province, in which the same reducing process was made, so that when the copper arrived at the seaboard towns for the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company to ship to Tientsin, that Company refused to take delivery owing to the immense discrepancy in weight, although the number of pieces remained the same. To obviate the recurrence of such speculations, the Memorialist advised that these copper bricks should be made like the Kuei Chou lead bars, having the year they were made, their weight and the mining company's name stamped on them. But the annual tribute copper, by law, should be one hundred thousand catties in weight; owing, however, to the unhealthy seasons that have set in of late years, labor has been scarce and hard to procure, and accordingly the Governor General was petitioned by the Miners on the subject, when they stated their inability to obtain the amount of copper required by law, and requested that the weight should be reduced, to fifty thousand catties per annum. After a searching investigation, the Memorialist is now able to endorse this petition, and therefore recommends the Throne to grant the petition.

To the above two memorials, the "Vermilion Pencil" has written, "Let the Board of Revenue take note."

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

The Detroit Free Press presents the following extracts from the "Arizona Kicker," to show the trials and tribulations of an editor in a wild Western country.

MANY THANKS.

On Tuesday last we were seized with an attack of Apache colic, and within ten minutes from the time the grip first took hold, we were tied in seven kinds of hard knots, and wanted a mule team to hold us. It should be explained that this colic is next door to Asiatic cholera, and when it takes hold, it means business at wholesale rates.

We were seriously ill for two days and nights, during which time we had scores of callers, and our friends were anxious to extend every aid. During the ten hours in which it was thought we must turn up our toes, business was mostly suspended in town, and our condition was bulletined every fifteen minutes. Our warmest thanks are due to our friends and acquaintances, and the public generally. We are now about well again, and shall be more careful in future. This town cannot afford to lose us just now, and we realize, more than ever, that our death would be a serious set back to the entire State.

CORRECTION.

Some three weeks since, the *Kicker* made the statement that Charley Johnson, proprietor of the Iron Roof whisky-hole on Apache avenue, was driven out of Tucson for his general bad character, and we threw out a suggestion that our Vigilance Committee might hit the nail on the head by attending to his case. Mr. Johnson has called at the *Kicker* office, and shown us letters which satisfy us that we made a mistake. Instead of being a bad man, he is a very humble and contrite individual, perfectly willing to be kicked and cursed about, and he left Tucson because the people objected to his breath, which is not exactly identified with new-mown hay. His health is all right here, and he proposes to take right hold and become one of us, and aid in the work of making this town a second Chicago.

WE DEFY THEM.

At the last session of the Common Council, Alderman Jim Jackson got his bow legs under him, and stood up to remark that he was in favor of taking the city printing away from the *Kicker* because of our abuse of that official body. The city printing? Ye gods! All our bill amounts to for the last quarter is 70 cents! Yes, we have talked pretty plain to the Alderman. There isn't an honest man in the whole gang. There isn't a man of them who isn't soaked in whisky two-thirds of the time, and who wouldn't lie, cheat, steal, rob or embezzle on the slightest provocation. As a gang, they ought to be sent to the State prison on general principles, and the sooner the better. If the Council imagines that the *Kicker* will keep still on them for 15 cents a week, it is making a great mistake.

NOT V.T.

We are not yet authorized to write "P. M." after our name, but we are working hard and will have the postmastership of this office or lose a leg. The present incumbent is a bloke of the first water, and has got to let go. We have written Mr. Wanamaker several confidential letters, and have forwarded him several communications reflecting public opinion, and although he seems inclined to hang on to us, it is only a question of time when he must give in. We know that we are the only man fit to be fitted to be Postmaster, and it will either come to us or Mr. Wanamaker will not last six months.

ALWAYS AT HOME.

Coroner Tom Blackman, when summoned to hold an inquest on the dead body of "Red-headed Perkins," the gambler who committed suicide two weeks ago, was so befuddled with poor whisky that he acted like a fool. He had to step in and do the business for him, and because the *Kicker* gave him some good advice in its next issue, he is now blowing around that he has camped on our trail and means to have our life.

Rats! If Tom Blackman wants our scalp let him come for it. We are always at home the whole twenty-four hours through, and we believe that we can take good care of ourselves. He can come with shotgun or tomahawk—day or night—alone or in company. We shall do our best to drop him before he does us, and in case we are asked to hold the inquest on him it won't cost the county a cent. We'll do even better—we'll give him as fine an obituary notice as would cost him \$100 in Chicago.

HOW ISRAELI DIED.

Dr. Kidd, who attended Lord Beaconsfield during his last years, has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* some reminiscences of the Tory statesman, which will be read with interest. Amongst other things he says:—

"The greatest difficulty was to get the patient to take exercise. 'My grandfather,' he said to me, 'lived to ninety; I took much open-air exercise. My father lived to eighty, yet he never took any.' Lord Beaconsfield tried to steer a middle course, but the utmost he could be persuaded to take was a short walk two or three times a week, if Lord Rowton or some other pleasant friend failed to accompany him; otherwise he easily found an excuse for not going out. His slow pace in walking prevented him from getting much benefit from it. At Constantinople, in 1880, he was greatly gratified by a certain Mehemet Pasha telling him that he could not be an Englishman—but rather one of an Eastern race because he walked so slowly. *Quarterly Review*, p. 23, January, 1880.] Riding he had given up, although in his early days passionately devoted to it. For many years his life had been a sedentary one; presuming on his hardy constitution and the fact of his father's great age without open-air exercise, he considered it a matter optional in his case. He had the excuse of urgent occupation in his political and literary life to hinder it. Yet nature has a 'Nemesis' power of revenging herself on the man of sedentary life. In the end the liver suffered. In one of his letters to his sister he says: 'I have recovered from the horrors of a torpid liver, which has overwhelmed me the last few days.'

"The character of Lord Beaconsfield was most singular. To those without his manner was that of reserve and coldness, with a proud expression of power and lofty aim. But to the charmed inner circle of his friends there was a bright, genial glow of kindness shown which made all feel at ease. At first manner apparently cold and distant, but directly you struck the chord of sympathy, most cordial and responsive. In the company of ladies his face became most animated. All the activity of his mind became freshened into new life, and he spared neither time nor trouble to interest them. An old lady, Mrs. De Burgh, hearing of his asthma, sent him a pot of Stockholm tar, with a note advising him to expose it in his bed-room at night. It proved helpful. An ordinary Prime Minister in full work might have written an autograph note of thanks. Lord Beaconsfield found time to visit her in Eccleston square to thank her for her kind present, much to her delight.

"After the London season, his life at Highbury was very quiet; a walk in the German Forest—a lovely clump of young trees that Lord Lyndhurst named the 'German Forest'—and a look at the beautiful shrubs and trees on the terrace, most of them with a history, one planted by this friend and one by that. He delighted to call the memories of old friends from the trees planted by them. After his walk, to write or to read was his chief occupation. He was a great reader—of the many journals and reviews on his table: the *Revue des Deux Mondes* was his favorite. Over it he spent much time.

"As the time of the Berlin Conference drew near, Lord Rowton, his dearest and best friend, urged that he should accompany him to Berlin. Lord Beaconsfield was unwilling, satisfied with my promise to be in readiness to start at once for Berlin if telegraphed for. At Berlin his health was suddenly disturbed by a severe chill. An urgent telegram summoned me there. I found him suffering from a fresh attack of congestion of the kidneys and liver, but was enabled to afford prompt relief, and he recovered his usual vigor of mind and body and got through the work of the congress with ease. I remained with him till the Treaty of Berlin was completed, and remained with him as far as Calais. Three or four days before the treaty was signed I was sitting with him in his private room when Prince Bismarck was announced. He walked into the room, giving his hat to the servant. After being introduced to the Prince, I retired, and found the servants outside the door trying on Prince Bismarck's hat. 'Why,' said one of them, 'the hat is big enough to take two heads into it.' The day after Lord Beaconsfield said to me, 'I can tell you to-day the object of Bismarck's visit yesterday, as it is no longer a secret.' The congress was on the point of coming to an untimely end that morning; as I absolutely refused one of the Russian plenipotentiary's conditions, and I left the congress room saying I should have to return to London at once to concert other measures. Bismarck heard of this and rushed off to the Russian Ambassador, persuaded him to withdraw the point and then called to stop my return to London.

"In the spring of 1881 he felt the cold most keenly, and seldom went out for a walk, his only exercise. Yet he could not deny himself the pleasure of going into society in the evening. He thought that with fat coats and shut carriage he might risk it. But on one of the worst nights in March he went out to dinner, and returning home was caught for a minute by the deadly blast of the northeast wind laden with sleet. Brachithorn developed the next morning, with distressing asthma, loss of appetite, fever and congestion of the kidneys. Asthma is a most peculiar disease. It comes on often in the crowded close streets of the town. In the low-lying Downing Street, near the Thames, he had much less asthma than in Curzon Street, where his bedroom was a small, stuffy one with fluffy paper and old-fashioned curtains. From the first, asthmatics followed him in Curzon Street.

"During one of our 11 o'clock settings of the bulletin to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, fresh home from the funeral of the murdered Czar, came in upon us, asking anxiously as to the progress of our illustrious patient. Among the many distinguished callers Mr. Gladstone walked in and inquired most feelingly after his old opponent. We, the doctors, had a hard time in reading the many hundreds of letters, telegrams and postcards, with suggestions for infallible cure. One card to Lord Beaconsfield delighted him much; it was:

"A BRITISH WORKMAN."

"Lord Beaconsfield's love and regard for Earl Cairns were unbounded. One day during his illness Lord Beaconsfield said to me: 'I want especially to see Lord Cairns. He is admirable in council. I want to explain my views to him.' After spending upward of an hour with Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Cairns came out and said to me: 'With so near a prospect of death, can you not get Canon Fleming to visit him?' He is specially the one Lord Beaconsfield would listen to on matters concerning the soul and eternity. Obstacles were put in the way and the opportunity was lost. To myself, sitting by his bed at night, he spoke twice on spiritual subjects, indicating his appreciation of the work of Christ and of the redemption. At Highbury he was a diligent attendant at the communion service, and when in London at Whitehall Chapel.

"During his last illness there was no pain nor acute suffering, but at times much distress and weariness, all of which he bore with the most exemplary patience and endurance. To all those around him he showed the greatest kindness and consideration. At midnight there was a visible change for the worse, and the heaviness gradually passed into the calm sleep of death. Lord Rowton remained up all

night with Dr. Mitchell Bruce and myself. At 12 o'clock we summoned Dr. Quain, Lord Barrington and Sir Philip Rose to witness the end. Lord Barrington was the first to arrive, and at once joined Lord Rowton in a loving clasp of Lord Beaconsfield's right hand; his left hand was laid in mine. Soon afterward Dr. Quain arrived. It touched us all deeply to see the dying statesman rise up in the bed and lean forward in the way he used to do when rising to reply in debate; his lips moved, but no sound came. He fell back on the pillows, and in about ten minutes, without suffering or distress, his spirit passed away."

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

12th September, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Cloud.	W.						
Whampoa	67	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Tekki	68	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Nagasaki	70	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Amoy	61	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Hongkong	60	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Haiphong	28	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Macau	21 & 2	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Asping	67	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

13th September, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Cloud.	W.						
Whampoa	62	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Tekki	64	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Nagasaki	70	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Amoy	61	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Hongkong	60	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Haiphong	28	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Macau	21 & 2	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Asping	67	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

The barometer has risen and gradients continue very moderate for north-easterly winds. Clear, cool and dry weather prevails.

Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches and degrees Fahrenheit.—Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with being 100. —Force of the wind according to Beaufort's scale. —Direction of the wind from the point of the compass. —Clouds, & Drifting rain. —Fog, & Clouds, & Rain. —Hail, Lightning. —Overcast. —Passing shower, & Squally. —Rain, & Snow. —Thunder, & Visibility. —Dew point. —Fall in inches. —W. Distance.

Hongkong Observatory, 13th September, 1889.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

STATION.	Wind.	Cloud.	W.						
Whampoa	60	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Tekki	62	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Nagasaki	70	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Amoy	61	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Hongkong	60	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Haiphong	28	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Macau	21 & 2	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Asping	67	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

The barometer has risen and gradients continue very moderate for north-easterly winds. Clear, cool and dry weather prevails.

Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches and degrees Fahrenheit.—Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1889.

Commercial.

TO-DAY.
THE SHARE MARKET.

5 o'clock.

A few transactions have been reported to-day, but business still hangs drearily. Banks have dropped to as low as 172 per cent. premium for the end of the month, on which terms some transfers have been arranged, but there are further sellers. China Sugars changed hands to a small extent this forenoon at 243 for delivery on the 30th inst., closing weak, however, with additional sellers. Small sales of Punjoms have been booked at 15 and 16, the latter being the closing rate. The Wharf and Godown Co.'s scrip has been placed at 160, but no more shares are obtainable. The Tonquin Coal Mining Co.'s shares have been dealt in at from 410 to 450; there are now buyers at the higher quotation. Land Investment stock is decidedly firmer, with buyers at 125. Others quotation are unchanged.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—172 per cent. premium, sales and sellers. Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers. China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share. North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers. Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers. Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share. On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share. Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$382 per share, sellers. China Fire Insurance Company—\$285 per share, sellers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—68 per cent. premium, sellers. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.—\$4 per share, sellers. China and Manila Steam Ship Company—130 per share, sellers. Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers. Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share, sellers. Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$591. Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis., sellers. Douglas Steamship Company—\$76 per share, sellers. China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$243 per share, sellers. Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$97 per share, sellers. Hongkong Ice Company—\$141 per share, buyers. Hongkong and Jardine Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers. Hongkong Dairy Farming Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers. A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers. Chinese Import Loan of 1874—\$1 per cent. premium, buyers. Chinese Import Loan of 1874—11 per cent. premium. Hongkong Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal. The Chinese Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per cent. nominal. Pump Co., Ltd.—Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$16 per share, sales and sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—\$160 per share, sales and buyers. Tengkuang Coal Mining Co.—\$450 per share, sales and buyers. The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—10 per cent. prem., sellers. The East Horner Planting Co., Limited—\$38 per share, sellers. The Songer-Koyal Planting Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, buyers. Cruckshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom. The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal. The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—nominal. The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sales and buyers. The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers. The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers. The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$88 per share, nominal. The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$125 per share, buyers. The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, buyers. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers. The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers. The Plaza Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers. The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers. The Jelbu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, sellers. The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$44 per share, sellers. The Shameen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal. The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, buyers. The Hongkong Marina, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. \$10
Bank Bills, on demand 3/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/0
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1
Credit at 4 months' sight 3/1
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Moray* reports that she left Calcutta on the 27th ultimo, and Singapore on the 6th instant. Had fine weather to lat. 17° north; afterwards strong north-east wind and considerable head sea.

The British steamship *Mammon* reports that she left Sandakan on the 7th instant. Had light breeze and fine weather to Scarborough Shoal; thence to port had fresh north-north-east and north-east breeze and moderate sea with squally weather.

The British steamship *Cheung Chow* reports that she left Penang on the 2nd instant, and Singapore on the 5th. The first part of the passage had light variable wind and fine weather to lat. 12° east; thence to 21° north, had fresh north-easterly wind and passing squalls of wind and rain; thence to port had moderate north-east wind and fine weather.

The British steamship *Prophets* reports that she left Kutchinotu on the 8th instant at 5 p.m., whilst crossing the East. In sea had moderate to fresh north-west to north-north-east winds and fine clear weather to lat. 17° north and long. 122° east; where she made a fresh gale from north-north-east with high confused seas, ship rolling heavily and shifting large quantities of water-line and aft main deck. Passed Turnabout Island on the 11th at 1:30 a.m. Throughout the Formosa Channel had moderate north-east wind and fine weather. From Breaker Point to arrival had fresh easterly winds and fine pleasant weather.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per Carmarthenshire, str., for London.—1,874 boxes Tea, 38,934 lbs. Congou 100 boxes Tea, 10,000 lbs. Scented Caper; 260 boxes Tea, 5,460 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe; 160 rolls Matsi, 75 rolls Matting, and 207 packages Merchandise. Per Hamburg—53 boxes Feathers, 33 packages Canes, and 3 packages Merchandise.

Per Batavia, str., for Kobe—1,258 bags Beans, 200 bags Sugar, and 443 packages Merchandise. For Yokohama—2 packages Sun-dries. For Vancouver, B.C.—430, bags Rice, 10 cases Oil, and 139 packages Merchandise. For Victoria, B.C.—36 chests Opium, 616 bags Rice, and 701 packages Merchandise. For Portland—1 case Silk, 130 bags Rice, and 339 packages Merchandise. For Port Townsend—66 packages Merchandise. For New York—82 bales Silk, and 184 packages Merchandise. For Seattle—343 bags Rice, 20 cases Oil, and 104 packages Merchandise. For New Westminster—1 chest Opium, 46 bags Rice, 20 cases Oil, and 66 packages Merchandise. For Montreal—31 packages Merchandise.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sutlej*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore at 9 a.m. on the 11th instant; and is expected here on the 16th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. Co.'s steamer *Arabic*, with the American mail to the 22nd ultimo, left Yokohama on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 16th.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Guthrie*, left Sydney for this port on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on the 18th.

THE CANADIAN MAILS.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Augusta*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo for Yokohama and Hongkong.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the afternoon of the 6th instant for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Yuensang*, from London, left Singapore on the 9th instant, and is expected here on the 15th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Bombay*, from London, left Singapore at 10 a.m. on the 10th instant, and is expected here on the 16th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palamed*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 10th instant, and is due here on the 16th.

The "Union" line steamer *Metaphilia*, from Hamburg, left Sinapore for this port on the 11th instant, and may be expected to arrive on the 17th.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Mojave*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 12th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 17th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

MEIGROS, British steamer, 329, A. Dorris, 12th Sept., Sandakan 7th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

PROUDHOM, British steamer, 1,387, Wm. H. Fairlie, 12th Sept., Kuchinotu 8th Sept., Co. & General—P. M. S. S. Co.

DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,030, J. Wilson, 12th Sept., Amoy 10th Sept., General—Ban Moh.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, T. Raben, 10th Sept., Touren 6th Sept., and Hoitow 9th, General—Wieler & Co.

ELSE, German steamer, 747, M. Jebson, 10th Sept., Haiphong 8th Sept., General—A. R. Maty.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopain—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

HALLOWING, British steamer, 783, J. S. Roach, 12th Sept., Tamsui 6th Sept., and Amoy 11th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

INGRAHAM, German steamer, 804, Massmann, 12th Sept., Whampoa 12th September, General—Wieler & Co.

JOHANN, German steamer, 427, H. Binge, 11th Sept., Haiphong 7th Sept., General—Wieler & Co.

KHIVA, British steamer, 1,451, E. Crew, 8th Sept.,—Bombay 21st August, and Singapo 2nd Sept., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

LAUBER, British steamer, 1,350, R. F. Scott, 11th Sept., Liverpool 27th July, and Singapo 5th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

NICKIE-SHI MARU, Japanese steamer, 466, A. Murray, 12th Sept.,—Port Cockburn 9th Sept., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MORAY, British steamer, 1,411, Wm. L. Durcan, 12th Sept.,—Calcutta 27th August, and Singapore 6th Sept., General—Siemens & Co.

TAI-FE, German steamer, 828, Schulz, 12th Sept.,—Whidbeystock 4th Sept., Timi—Wieler & Co.

VORWARTS, German steamer, 612, F. Rowler, 6th Sept.,—Saigon 1st Sept., Rice—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

PEKING, German steamer, 951, G. Heumann, 13th Sept.,—Whampoa 11th Sept., General—Siemens & Co.

CHIANG-CHOW, British steamer, 1,213, F. Webb, 11th Sept.,—Penang and Sepi, and Singapo 5th Sept., General—Ban Hin Chan.

PRIEST, German steamer, 655, J. Jesen, 13th Sept.,—Wampom 13th Sept., General—Siemens & Co.

TAI-FE, German steamer, 828, Schulz, 12th Sept.,—Whidbeystock 4th Sept., Timi—Wieler & Co.

MAHARAJA, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loft, 13th Sept.,—Bangkok 7th Sept., General—Yuen Fat Hong.

CHAKRANES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Hiroyoshi Maru, Japanese steamer, for Port Cockburn.

Loveries, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Ingraham, German steamer, for Saigon.

Yungching, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

St. John, British steamer, for Sourabaya.

September 13, Richard Parsons, American bark, for Shanghai.

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